

Q
• (Steps given mainly for selling in market rather than for own consumption (subsistence).
• British policies promoted them → Indigo, Plantation.
• Examples — Cotton, Tea, Coffee, sugarcane.

1 b
• There are bills issued on behalf of Government of India
• Given on discount & redeemed at face value
• Help government raise money from current market
• Period → 90 days, 182 days, 364 days.

1 c
• when persons in in between 2 jobs i.e.
left job for better job expectation
• mainly seen in developed countries
• Voluntary in nature not threat to economy.

1 d
• By Government of India, Ministry of petroleum and Gas
• motivate wealthy people to give up LPG cooking gas subsidy given by government
• Benefit → Reduce fiscal deficit, benefit reached poor.

1	5	<p>NMRUT - Ahar Mission for Revjuvenation Urban Transformation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme of Ministry of Urban Development and Housing • objective → select 500 town, sewage treatment, Sanitation, Transportation, water.
1	6	<p>It is scheme of Ministry of Finance along with RBI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what → Recapitalisation of banks, structural reforms • objective → better Basel standards, reduction of Nonperforming assets.
1	7	<p>Intensity → area on which crop is grown in year = Net Gross Sown Area / Total Area.</p> <p>MP's crop intensity = 1.64 (2018-19)</p>
2	8	<p>Ranching farming - creation of ranches in the field in alternative pattern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • objective → prevent soil erosion, enrichment protection, better use of <p>Ranching → farming where pasture land grown with grass, for feeding livestock's.</p> <p>Roughly → extra income, remunerative, nutrition.</p>

1 [9]

Stands for Small Industrial Development Bank of India.

It is bank providing loans to promote MSME especially small industries.

Head quarter in New Delhi. *Q12*

2 [10]

Fiscal deficit → Difference in government total revenue from capital expenditure.

High fiscal deficit → Government borrows from market

N.K. Singh (FERMA Act) → Reduce to 5% by 2020.

[11]

(Human Capital) → It is the skillset, educated and healthy human contributing to economic development of country. Demographic dividend is indicator of HDI. Skill India mission promotes it.

Q1

1 [12]

Industries located & dependent on villages and its production.

Promoted by khadi and village industry Board (KVIB)

Promotes rural development, Agriculture supported

Created employment in villages, curbs migration.

Q2



<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(13) As per 'FAO', it is availability, accessibility and affordability of quality food to every one.
<input type="checkbox"/>	• Need → Reduce poverty, hunger, malnutrition, development
<input type="checkbox"/>	• Programme - National food security Act 2013.
<input type="checkbox"/>	②
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(14) MSP → minimum price below which grain can't be bought in registered mandis.
<input type="checkbox"/>	• Announced by cabinet committee on Economic Affairs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	• Aim to protect farmer in bumper crop.
<input type="checkbox"/>	②
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(15) • It is tax imposed on imported goods to protect domestic products
<input type="checkbox"/>	• On goods with price lower than in origin market.
<input type="checkbox"/>	• Tariff imposed on Chinese steel exports
<input type="checkbox"/>	②

(A)

Reserve bank of India (RBI) is apex central bank which was established in British era in 1935

under Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 to regulate banking operations in India. It is headquarters in Mumbai.

Major functions of RBI are —

* (Monetary Function)

→ formulates monetary policy to keep in check inflation.

→ monetary policy committee (MPC) established in 2016 is responsible to check inflation under $4\% + 2\%$.

→ It is 6 member body → RBI Governor as head and casting vote

→ It decides Banking rate, flow of money in the market.

* (As Regulator of Banking system)

- issues licences to new banks
eg. payment banks, small finance banks. like Airtel bank...
- issues guidelines regarding policies, Asset...
- can amalgamate banks/merger.

* (Issuer of currency)

- RBI Governor signs all the bank notes
it is legal guarantor
- All notes ~~except~~ are printed under it.

* (As Banker to Centre)

- Issuance of open market operations
- T-bills, bonds for government borrowings.
- centre can borrow directly from centre.

(B) National Development Council is apex body for consideration of planning, which was constituted in 1952. It was formulated to consider plans (Five year) by erstwhile planning commission.

(Structure of NDC)

① Chairman — Prime Minister

② members → Cabinet Ministers

→ All the chief ministers

→ Representative of Union Territories

→ All the other members of

NITI Aayog (Ertwhile Planning Commission)

It has following objectives —

① To consider the plans & review as formed by NITI Aayog

② To ensure coordination between states

③ Cooperation between centre and states

④ To ensure effective implementation of policy programmes

⑤ To ensure basic amenities reach to all like ~~health~~, education, employment, housing, banking etc

⑥ Ensure standard of living to all

⑦ To eliminate poverty in country

⑧ Ensure mobilisation of resources in support of plan.

⑨ Balanced - regional growth and no imbalances →

• ~~Rural - urban~~

• ~~male - female~~

• ~~North - South.~~

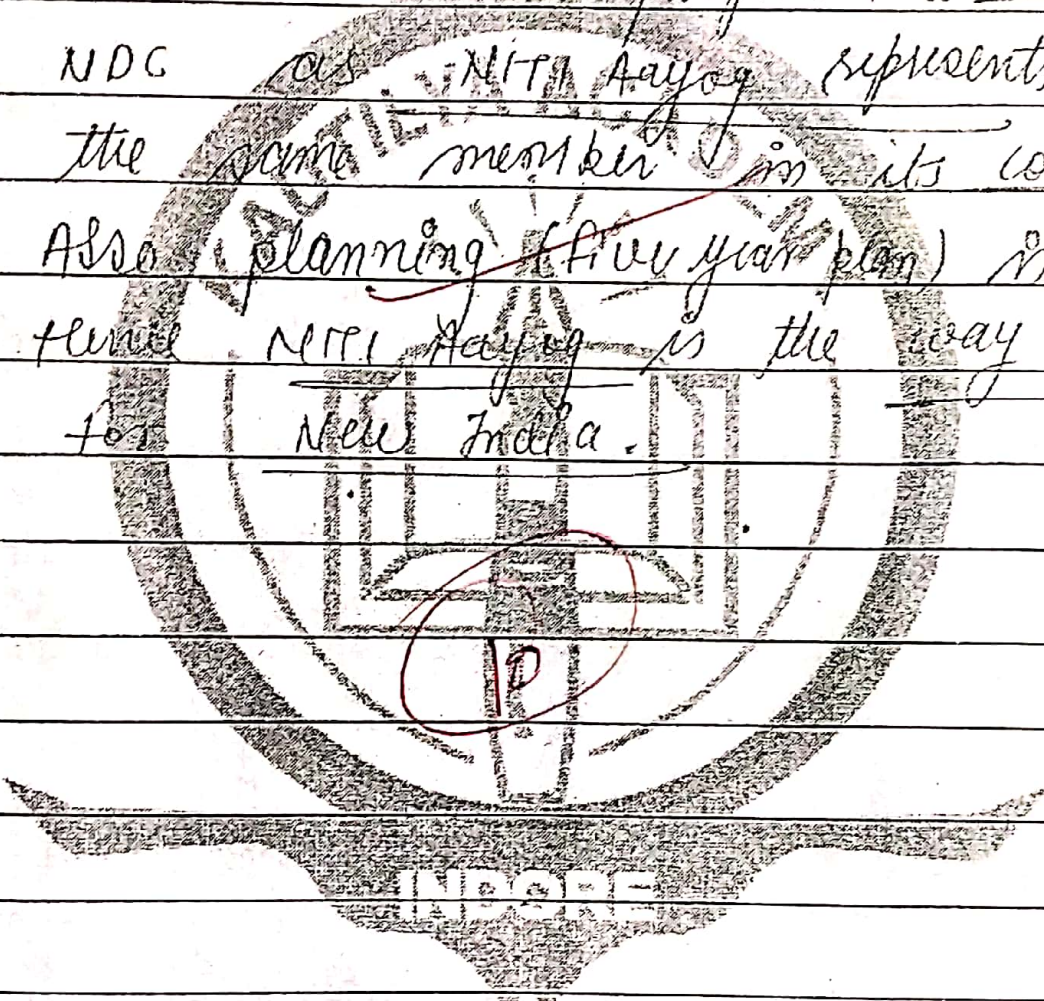
(10) Increase per capita income.

The last meeting was held in 2012. There is proposal to abolish

NDC as NITI Aayog represents all the same member in its council.

Also planning (five year plan) is discontinued.

Hence NITI Aayog is the way forward for New India.



2) PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is skill training and certification programme launched in 2015 under Skill India mission.

(Implementation)

→ By National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development.

(Objective)

→ Providing training and certification to 40 crore youths by 2022.

(Features)

→ Prior learning certification, recognition

→ Rozgar melas and skill melas

→ Skill Sector Council to monitor implementation

→ Training of youths [college/school dropout

unable to study.



It is implemented in phased manner.

PM-KVY-1.0 : → Training of 19 Lakh
against target of 24 Lakh (2015-16)

Phase 2 : (2016-20) → aligned with Make in India,
Digital India, smart city mission

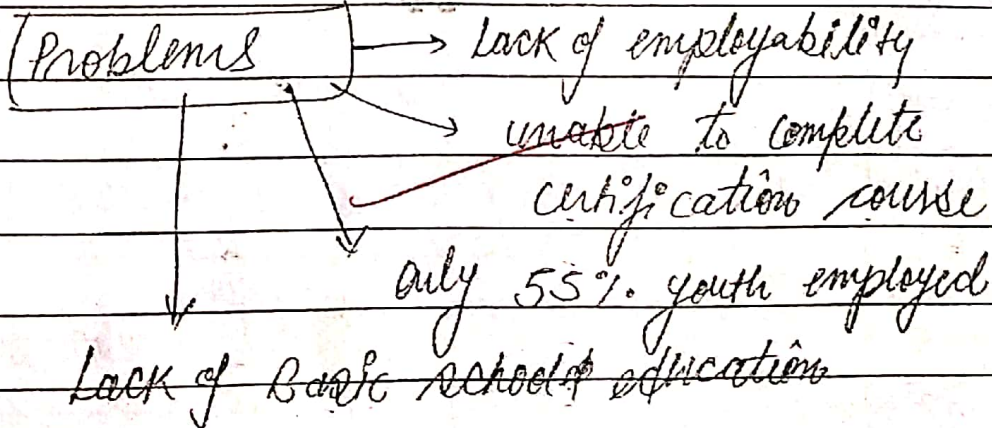
→ Trained 1 crore youths

Phase 3 : (2020-21) → aligned with Atmanirbhar Bharat

→ Training of 1 million youths.

→ More decentralised structure.

→ District Skill Committees



STARS campaigns → in world bank

supported programme

→ Stands for strengthening Teaching - Learning and Results for states

high quality aligned with new education policy (2020)

focus on Vocational training

Teacher training

Benefits

Strengthens school education

Foundational learning

STARS project strengthens school level learning with quality, training that ensure better learning outcomes and ensure employability for all.



1) Aadhaar is unique identity card, as national ID of a person. Consist of Biometric information → fingerprints, Iris, Photo, Address. It is implemented by UIDAI.

(Importance) — ① Promotes digital India mission, digitalisation of information.

② Help in removing errors, duplications.

③ Implementation of welfare schemes → Public-distribution systems, LPG, MGNREGA, DBT.

④ Faster identification, cost effective.

⑤ Reduces corruption, leakages.

⑥ Promotes economic growth & fin. welfare.

Jandhan - Aadhar - Mobile Trinity → Financial Inclusion.

20

(2)

UPI stands for Unified Payment Interface
Its platform where multiple bank accounts
can be accessed in single application.

Developed - by National Payment Corporation of
India (NPCI) under guidelines of RBI

- Benefit
- ① Promotes Less cash economy
 - ② Easy access, transfers from Person to merchant
 - ③ 2 layers of security provided.
 - ④ Promotes financial inclusion.
 - ⑤ Can be accessed 24x7, 365 days.
 - ⑥ Can request, remind others to collect money.
 - ⑦ Can share transaction details

BHIM - UPI is government App promoting Inclusion.

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प्रश्न संख्या

2 (4)

Initially informal sector lending → merchants, moneylenders, zamindars acted as creditors.

Establishment of banks started in British era

* Surplus British capital led to formation of banks.

* Before independence only few Indian banks existed

* RBI established in 1935. (RBI Act 1934).

* Post independence amalgamation of Imperial bank into State bank of India 1955.

* Nationalisation of banks 1969 → merged 14 private

* New economic policy 1991 & Narasimha Committee 1.0 & 2.0 ⇒ Liberalisation & more autonomy

Since then more private bank (HDFC), merger of SBI, recent mergers - central bank etc.

Rise in Economic Development

(24)

Banking



5

BSE is the 1st oldest stock exchange established in 1875 presently located on Dalal Street, Mumbai

(Features) → ① facilitates trade in equities, mutual funds, derivatives etc.

② regulated by SEBI (Security and Exchange Board of India)

③ 5th largest → SENSEX (30 registered companies) • BSE 100 (100 companies) • BSE 200

④ helped develop capital market in India.

⑤ It is one of the 10 most largest stock exchanges.

⑥ Established 1st international exchange → India NX

National Stock Exchange is another exchange in India. Enabling capital market.

INDORE

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प्रश्न संख्या

2 (6)

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is measure of inflation at whole sale level i.e. at manufacturer.

(Measured) by — Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(Products) → only goods are covered, not services
↳ All manufactured goods, Power and fuel.

(Base year) → changed to 2011-12 from 2004-05

(criticisms) ① delayed analysis

② Don't include services

③ wholesale price and not retail prices.

132

(Benefits) → • Policy implications & analysis • weekly basis
• quick intervention by government.

RBI, started using Consumer Price Index for all analysis.

disadvantages of commodity and weightage based index

प्रश्न संख्या

MP is agrarian economy with 70% population

dependent on Agriculture.

(Characteristics of its Economy)

① Agricultural dominance → Contribute to 45% of State GDP with 1st in Rajasthan, wheat, pulses

② Low Per Capita Income -

③ Industrial → Low Industrialisation - Contribute only 20% in GDP of state & 5% employment.

④ mineral rich states → Diamonds, Aluminium, Copper

→ Natural → Forest highest →

⑤ Per capita Income Low than National Average i.e. 72500.

⑥ Service sector share = 35% of GDP, Low than National.

⑦ Low urbanisation → main centres Jaipur, Dhar, Bhopal etc.

more focus given to research in Agriculture, Education, Health.



SEZ is Specified area to promote exports from country, promote industrialisation.

- Features -
- ① Tax concessions to attract investment
 - ② Considered as foreign land, imports are taxed.
 - ③ Creates employment, capital investments.
 - ④ Promotes manufacturing, Boosts economy.

Present Status → Regulated in India by Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It has notified SEZ.

↳ Example → SEZ Mumbai, Kandla, Noida.

Madhya Pradesh → Pithampur is 1st SEZ of MP.

↳ Benefit → employment, investments.

SEZ enables ease of doing business and complements Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat

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12)

Singrauli is district in eastern part of MP.

Importance —

* Mineral richness

↳ one of largest

reserves of Gondwana type of coal found here.

* Energy security of state → Thermal power plants operated by NTPC, Reliance industries.

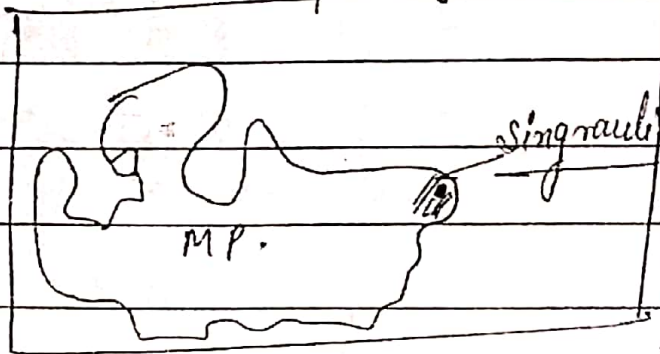
* It is called as Power house of MP.

* Earns revenue to state from coal exports.

* Creates employment in power sector.

* Major industries → NTPC, Coal India limited.

Project to generate 35,000 MW nearby future.



Don't put any unnecessary stuff